/16 cont'd/

192
802

English	Miao
Ordinal Numbers	
first	dē it
second	dē ngǐ
third	dē tum
Time	
today	nǐ noy
yesterday	com bō
day before yesterday	ngûr noy
tomorrow	tung deo
day after tomorrow	ngū deo
day	gong-noy
night	ngim

601
192

English	Miao
Parts of the Body	
head	bě
eye	ngwǐe
ear	blom
nose	bŭ-jong
mouth	jet
hair	bā
tooth	yà
tongue	bǐd
heart	tim
back	cà-tun-cun
belly	youū
hand	bŭ
finger	bū-ndō-kin
leg	tou-tswie
foot	tou
Human Relationships	
person	moon
man	moon-fà
woman	moon-ou
child	moon-sa
/17/ boy	moon-ton-kin
girl	moon-sà-kin
father	fà
mother	jǐ
son	sā
daughter	sā-sàr
elder brother	kō
younger brother	zū
elder sister	or

/17 cont'd/

601
192

English	Miao	English	Miao
younger sister	mŭ	elder first cousin on father's side	kō
old man	kō-moon	younger first cousin on father's side	zū
old woman	ko-bŭ	father's sister	ma
paternal grandfather	kong	mother's married sister	mŭ
paternal grandmother	kō	wife's father	sin-shà-fà
paternal grandfather's elder brother	bĕ	wife's mother	sin-shà-jĭ
paternal grandfather's elder brother's wife	chŭ	son-in-law	lung
paternal grandfather's younger brother	jū-sop	husband's father	fà
paternal grandfather's younger brother's wife	tī	husband's mother	jĭ
father's elder brother	bĕ	daughter-in-law	jim
father's elder brother's wife	chŭ	/18/	
father's younger brother	jū-sop	husband	moon fà
father's younger brother's wife	tī	wife	moon ou
husband's elder brother's wife	zū	maternal grandfather	kong
husband's younger brother's wife	tī	maternal grandmother	kō
brother's son	sā ton	sister's son	ngoy ting
192 brother's daughter	sà tī	Household Furnishings, etc.	
		village	ngung
		market	shaw
		field	ngin
		well	tin
		house	ber
		door	king
		table	tom

/31 cont'd/

595 be upheld; otherwise the balance would be upset, and a "wilderness of single men" would be inevitable.

428 When the head of a family dies, his property is equally divided among his sons (if they live separately). If he does not have sons, his property is inherited by his relatives. Women do not have the right of inheritance, with the exception of the daughter whose husband comes to live in her family. A son adopted as an heir also has the right to inherit.

597

531 2. Surname and Kin Group

Miao surnames probably go back to the period before the Miao came to Hainan Island. It is of value to find out whether there is any particular social relationship between those who bear the same surname.

There is a copy of a family register in every Miao family. I have seen the family register of the Lin family of Ang-chi village, the cover page of which reads as follows:

539 /32/

601 MAY LONGEVITY INSURE OUR DESTINY TEN THOUSAND YEARS

A BOOK OF THE FAMILY AND ITS BRANCHES COPIED BY LIN YING-LIEN TO BE KEPT AND MAINTAINED FOR A THOUSAND YEARS

MAY BLESSINGS AS HIGH AS THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS — BE TRANSMITTED

In this book the names and dates of birth and death of male and female members of each generation are all written down very clearly. A page is copied as follows:

" This is a certified copy of the register of the Family /tsung/ and its branches in its native region. They settled in Hung-li village, in Szu-en Prefecture inKwangsi-Fukien province. The three brothers Lin Ming-hsiu, Lin Ming-k'ai, and Lin Ming-yang built a house. They live on the east side of the house facing southwest, which is

/32 cont'd/
539 auspicious. Ming-k'ai had four sons: Lin Te-chen, Lin Te-lung,
601 Lin Te-sheng, and Lin Te-ch'ao. /X-X had only one/* son Lin

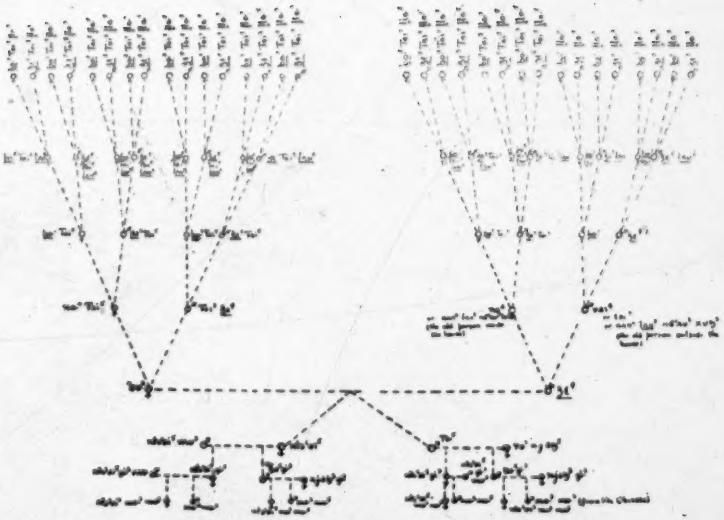
/* This paragraph is obviously a repetition of the statement which was cited on p. 4, but the two Chinese texts cited by the author are slightly different. /

Lao-chang, who was born at noon time, on the twenty-first day of the seventh month of the year of Keng-sheng; Lin Lao-chang had a son, Lin Sheng-yüan, who was born in the hour of ch'en /7 to 9 A.M./ on the fifteenth day of the third month in the year of Keng-wu."

602 With this kind of family register, although a family has increased and scattered to different places, the relationship of the family members is maintained without interruption. Consequently, those of the same surname related by blood are forever connected and the awareness of the kin group is very deeply rooted. There were a number of Miao who were able to tell us in great detail about the localities from which they had migrated and distant localities in which they still had many cousins living. The Miao headman, Mr. Wang Fu-shou of Pao-ch'a village in Ta-ch'i, frequently called me lao-tsung /"venerable kinsman"/. /The author, Wang Hsing-jui, has the same surname./ This was an expression of a feeling of kin group relationship. Since the kin group consciousness still exists, it is very natural that the feelings of the people of the same surname thus extend even to those not closely related.

[221] 61 Since their livelihood is chiefly dependent upon farming on the mountain slopes, with great mobility of their population, the body of the kin group can never be permanently /33/ established. As time passes on and as the distance between their homes becomes gradually greater, the originally close blood relationship, therefore, also becomes more and more distant. On the other hand, the relationship between those of different surnames becomes closer

• 601



The above diagram gives the names of eight generations of the Ch'uan Miao. The names are those that would be used by the husband, who is called ʒɛ⁹, when speaking directly to them. When speaking about them he precedes the terms by ko-³, meaning "my". He adds the word na⁴, "great", before each term when speaking about the relatives of another person. On the right are the names of the husband for his own ancestors, on the left his names for his wife's ancestors. The wife uses the same terms for the husband's ancestors that the husband does. If the husband wishes he may call the ancestors of his wife by the same names as he would his own. Both the husband and the wife call the descendants by the same terms or names. The wife calls her own ancestors by the same names or terms that the husband does his ancestors.

The word lla· is pronounced ga· in some localities.

[facing p. 70]

39: Bernatzik--49(A) E-5 (1936-1937)1947 AO1 Thailand

AKha A04
Miao AE5

Kinship Terms of the Peoples of Farther India
/Between pp. 34 and 35/ (own findings)

AM 192

Translation	MĘ̀ĂU	ĂKHÁ
1. Birth	yün yǫ̂	
2. Birth of a boy	yün yǫ̂	
3. Birth of a girl	yün yǫ̂	
4. Birth of twins	yün yǫ̂ tsây (= twins)	
5. Childhood	nyû lǎ	
6. Maturity	nyû rün kǒ	
7. Maturity of a boy		
8. Maturity of a girl		
9. Man	nyû fíǫ̂	hàdsi̇dā
10. Woman	lóû	àbû
11. Father	tsē	àdǎ
12. Mother	nǎ	àmǎ
13. Brother		àyísá
14. Younger brother	nyû kǔ	àní
15. Older brother	tí lóû	bûdǫ́
16. Sister		
17. Older sister	pû nyân	yàmi àyû
18. Younger sister	kû mǫ́	dûmǎ
19. Husband	kā yêû	nā mīsǎ
20. Wife	kā pû	nā àbû
21. Son	nyû lǔ	àli
22. Daughter	nin tsây	àbû
23. Paternal grandfather	nyâû	àbǫ́
24. Paternal grandmother	nǎ	àpí
25. Maternal grandfather	nǎ	àbǫ́
26. Maternal grandmother	pū	àpí
27. Father's brother a)*	tí lóû	àǒ
28. Father's brother b)**	nyû kǔ	àyǫ́

*a) = when older.

**b) = when younger than the person concerned. e.g., father's brother a) is the older brother of the father, and father's brother b) is the younger brother of the father.

AKha A04
Miao AE5

A
M
601

/Between pp. 34 and 35/

Translation	MĘĀŨ	ĂKHĂ
29. Father's sister a)	pū ńyā	ạ̀ṇ̀
30. Father's sister b)	pū nyā	
31. Mother's brother a)	tsę̀ tā̀n	ạ̀ṓ (if older than fa.)
32. Mother's brother b)	tsę̀ tā̀n	ạ̀sṓ (if younger than fa.)
33. Mother's sister a)	nā tāy tṑū	ạ̀mṓ
34. Mother's sister b)	nā tāy hīą̀ā	yạ̀ṓ
35. Husband of father's sister a)	yṓ yī	ạ̀sạ̀́
36. Husband of father's sister b)	yī pā̀n	
37. Wife of father's brother a)	pū tā̀n	ạ̀ṓ
38. Wife of father's brother b)	nā tā̀n	ạ̀mṓ
39. Husband of mother's sister a)	tsū nā yī	ạ̀ṓ
40. Husband of mother's sister b)	tsú nā yī	ạ̀sṓ
41. Wife of mother's brother a)	nā tāy	ạ̀gṓ
42. Wife of mother's brother b)	nā tā̀n	ạ̀sṓ
43. Son of father's brother a)	mpę̀ū	zyṓ
44. Son of father's brother b)		
45. Daughter of father's bro. a)	mę̀ā	ạ̀nṓm
46. Daughter of father's bro. b)		
47. Son of father's sister a)	mpę̀ū	yạ̀ṓ
48. Son of father's sister b)		
49. Daughter of father's sister a)	mę̀ā	yạ̀mṓ
50. Daughter of father's sister b)		
51. Son of mother's brother a)	mpę̀ū	ạ̀gṓ
52. Son of mother's brother b)		
53. Daughter of mother's bro. a)	mę̀ā	yạ̀mṓ
54. Daughter of mother's bro. b)		
55. Son of mother's sister a)	mpę̀ū	ạ̀sṓ
56. Son of mother's sister b)		
57. Daughter of mother's sis. a)	mę̀ā	ạ̀sṓ
58. Daughter of mother's sis. b)		
59. Son of son	nyú hṹ	ōpṓ
60. Daughter of son	ntsāy hṹ	ōmṓ

/For explanation of a) and b), see footnotes on first page of table/

AKha A04
Miao AE5●

/Between pp. 34 and 35/

Translation	MĘĀU	ĀKHĂ
61. Son of daughter	nyū hū	ǒpá
62. Daughter of daughter	ntsāy hū	ǒmá
63. Father of wife	yǒ tsè	ǎmá
64. Mother of wife	tēy tàn	ǎmá
65. Brother of wife a)	tę tǭū	ˇaǒ
66. Brother of wife b)	yę tàn	ǒàá
67. Sister of wife a)	pàn yàn	àtsú
68. Sister of wife b)	nā sīǫà	tǐimà
69. Husband of wife's sister a)	tsū hǭǒ yī	àǒ
70. Husband of wife's sister b)	tsā sīǫà	àtsá
71. Father of husband	tsē	àtá
72. Mother of husband	nǎ	ǎmá
73. Brother of husband a)	tsę tǫo? | no expression, is usually only called by name	àǒ
74. Brother of husband b)		ǎnyí
75. Sister of husband a)	pū nyāā	àǒ
76. Sister of husband b)		ǎnyí
77. Husband of the hus. sis. a)	tēy tę	àǒ
78. Husband of the hus. sis. b)	yān hǎ	ǎnyí
79. Family	tsǒ vū tsǒ tāā	myǫ̀gà
80. Large family /extended fam./		
81. Small fam. /nuclear fam./		
82. Member of the tribe	ī pān	àkhá
83. Outsider	ſyā	bitsóm
84. Old Man	kǫ tāū	àbò | every old person is called grand-father or grand-mother.
85. Old Woman	nā pū tāū	àpí
86. Chief		yǫ̀nā
87. Great chief	tāūn kǭǎn	
88. Village chief	tāū pǎ	
89. Deputy chief	ˇ tsǎn tēy	
90. Friend	kǎ ſ	ǒaà
91 Enemy	kū tīī nyā	mànǫ̀nǫ̀
92. European	tę tāū (tāū = white)	kàsá

A M 601●

A M 192

M [631]

/For explanation of a) and b), see footnotes on first page of table./